

## Doctors Know the Danger of Alcohol in Kidney Remedies.

Remember this—Kidney-Wort Tablets CANNOT contain alcohol.

### MISS SUSIE LANG, attacked by Kidney Disease, was ready to give up hope.

Miss Susie Lang of Philadelphia, Pa., wrote Sept. 26, 1903: "Two years ago I was attacked with kidney trouble. It was impossible for me to sleep at night from pains in my back. Several preparations proved of no avail. Two specialists on kidney troubles were unable to improve my condition. I was in despair when Dr. Pettigill's Kidney-Wort Tablets were recommended to me. In less than a month the pains disappeared and my former health began to return. I was recently examined by an eminent physician, who told me my kidneys were in excellent condition."

Medical men whose opinions entitle them to respectful consideration deplore the use of liquid kidney remedies because of the deadly alcohol in them. The reaction from alcohol when administered to diseased kidneys is inevitable, harmful and usually fatal.

If you are in doubt, if your back aches, if you have piercing or burning pains, if your urine is foul, take the safe course and write your symptoms to Consultation Department, 133 College St., Burlington, Vt., who will advise you free, whether you are in danger or not.

Insist upon **DR. PETTINGILL'S**

# Kidney-Wort Tablets

Cure Backache,  
Cure Frequent Cuffs,  
Cure Weak Kidneys.

## "THE LAST OF THE GREAT VICTORIANS"

The Title by Which Herbert Spencer Will Be Remembered.

DEEP THINKER; INSISIVE WRITER

A Follower of Darwin, He Blazed the Path for the Latter's "The Origin of Species"—Originally Ridiculed by the Masses, He Came to Be Admired by Them.

It was inevitable that in his great struggle with death at Brighton, England, Herbert Spencer, octogenarian, none too well supplied with this world's goods, should rivet the attention of the world just as he did more than a generation ago with the books which were destined to make his name immortal.

The last of the great Victorians—such is Herbert Spencer's title to present-day pre-eminence, says the New York Herald. To be a great Victorian is in itself a title to glory, for only the Augustan age in Rome, the age of Pericles in Athens and the Elizabethan age in England can rival it in its brilliant array of poets, artists, statesmen, historians and scientists.

Especially was it great in science, and Herbert Spencer was for a generation one of its greatest scientists. He will always be remembered as one of that extraordinary quartet which forced John Bull and the Philistine at large to accept the doctrines of evolution that have practically revolutionized the entire world of modern thought.

It was Charles Robert Darwin who first gave scientific cohesion and precision to the doctrine in 1858-59 by his "Descent of Man" and his "Origin of Species." He was ably assisted by his first and chief converts, John Tyndall,



HERBERT SPENCER.

Thomas Huxley and Herbert Spencer. Tyndall developed it on the side of physics. Huxley brought new evidences for it from his studies in biology. Herbert Spencer emphasized and enlarged it on the side of social science.

In fact, on the basis of what is now known in philosophical slang as "natural selection" and "the survival of the fittest," he produced an absolutely new philosophy of social science which is generally accepted by the thinking world.

The author of this comprehensive revolution was born in the first quarter of the century (April 27, 1820), the son of a poor schoolmaster in Derby. He had few early advantages. His education comprised only a smattering of the dead languages and no knowledge of the living ones, not even German, the lack of which he freely deplored. In his seventeenth year he became an engineer and followed that calling for eight years.

In his leisure hours he interested himself in the study of social science, the first fruits of which appeared in 1855, in "Social Statics," a book which, appearing four years before "The Origin of Species," dimly anticipated some of Darwin's conclusions, for it purported to interpret the phenomena of mind on the general principle of evolution.

The book was received with curiosity and approval by the learned and progressive, with scorn or neglect by the unlearned and the conservative. The Darwinian controversy, which set all England by the ears, attracted a certain sensational re-echo for Herbert Spencer, who, through lectures and

miscellaneous writings, was gradually pushing himself forward as one of the most energetic and able advocates of the new doctrines.

Best of all, Mr. Spencer lived to see the world, which on its lower but more numerous populated levels had been inclined to hoot at him, turn around and applaud him as one of the greatest intellectual leaders of his time. His eightieth birthday, in 1900, was greeted with a chorus of praise in which all the civilized world joined.

But it is praise more than pudding which Mr. Spencer received from the civilized world. He once wrote that for the first twenty years his publishing, instead of enriching him, cost him money. Even at the rosiest part of his later period the philosopher's bank book looked pretty enough compared with that of any popular novelist who happened to be the fad of the hour.

Mr. Spencer never desired riches, but he felt sadly hampered by his inability to make money sufficient for the purpose of continuing his studies at ease, and there was a bitter ring to his preface to "The Principles of Psychology," in which he found that up to that time he had been materially impoverished by his published works.

"Should the day ever come," he continues, "when the love for the personalities of history is less and the desire for its instructive facts greater, those who occupy themselves in picking out the gold from the dross will perhaps be able to publish their results without inflicting on themselves losses too grievous to be borne—nay, may possibly receive some thanks for their pains."

It was but natural perhaps that Herbert Spencer should be one of the most simple and unostentatious of men. He repeatedly declined academic honors from universities and colleges and titular honors which Queen Victoria was willing to bestow upon him, with it must be confessed, a somewhat niggard hand. She who made Disraeli an earl never offered to make Herbert Spencer anything higher than a baronet. But in truth the earldom would have been even more distasteful to him than the baronetcy.

A friend, writing of him as he was in his first appearance in London in 1848, says that with his ruddy complexion and vigorous frame he gave the impression of being a young country gentleman of the sporting farmer class. "When discussion arose, however, he gave a hint of his quality. His manner was earnest, and he argued as a man who had carefully thought out his convictions."

At this time Herbert Spencer, having given up civil engineering because the crash in railroad enterprises had forced him out of work, was a subeditor on the London Economist and a contributor to the Leader, a weekly paper established by Thornton Hunt and George Henry Lewes.

Thornton Hunt was a son of Leigh Hunt, but is chiefly remembered as the man who ran away with Lewes' first wife and thus established a justification for Lewes' subsequent relations with the brilliant woman now famous as George Eliot.

It was Herbert Spencer, however, who first presented George Lewes to George Eliot. The latter was then (1850) a subeditor on the Westminster Review, living in the family of the editor, Dr. John Chapman. Herbert Spencer was her great friend, and he certainly did as much as Lewes himself to awaken and stimulate her intelligence. It is said that he was in love with her. It is only certain that he was never in love with any one else and that he never married.

In his early days Spencer had shown inventive talent. He constructed a velocimeter, to indicate the speed of locomotives, and long before Francis Galton produced composite photographs Spencer had suggested the idea and pointed out its value. During the last illness of his mother, to whom he was devotedly attached, he invented for her a bed which moved in any direction at a touch. Likewise he was something of a painter and rather more of a singer, possessing in the latter capacity a strong bass voice of good timbre. He continued to sing as an amateur in part music until ill health forbade the exertion.

It is recorded that on good mornings he could produce as many as a thousand words. They were poured out naturally, with no apparent effort, but rather slowly. Evidently they had been thought over and arranged in his mind during the previous afternoon and night, for he rarely used notes. But this first draft was not allowed to go to the printer. At the end of a fortnight or so of dictation he would revise the producer, substituting short words

for big, pruning away unnecessary sentences and generally simplifying the text.

What with these labors of revision and occasional lapses into sickness the daily average of words when he was in his prime was reduced to about 325.

One of Mr. Spencer's early pleasant-ies was that he read very little, adding, with a smile, that if he read as much as other people he would know as little as they. But he had an astonishing faculty for absorbing knowledge from others. Also he knew how to extract from his assistants the utmost aid in gathering data, so as to spare himself for the organizing work he alone could do.

### MAYOR OF A DEATH HOUSE

Powers of A. T. Patrick, a Prisoner at Sing Sing.

Albert T. Patrick, condemned for the murder of William M. Rice of New York, was re-elected mayor of the death house in Sing Sing prison the other day, says the New York World. His second term of service is to begin from Jan. 1. There is absolutely no appeal from his rulings.

There are nine prisoners confined in the death house, but only eight votes were cast. Policeman William H. Ennis of Brooklyn, under sentence of death for wife murder, refused to participate in the balloting.

Patrick, being a lawyer, is looked upon by his fellow unfortunates as their proper leader. Not only has he prepared his own case for the court of appeals, but he has aided the other condemned men in their efforts to secure new trials. All questions of importance are referred to him, and he passes upon them just as a city magistrate would under other circumstances.

A chief executive of the death house is elected for one year, but in the event of the "removal" of the mayor another election is made necessary. Patrick's first term was what is commonly called an unexpired one. He succeeded Arthur Flanagan, who killed a keeper in the west side prison and who was put to death last spring. Even during Flanagan's administration Patrick was the chief adviser, and he prepared Flanagan's letters of appeal to Governor Odell. The appeals were so strong that Flanagan obtained two weeks' respite.

The powers of the mayor of the death house are great. If two of the inmates want to play checkers it is necessary for all the others to be quiet. In case the majority should object to a game the question is referred to the mayor, whose decision is final. Absolute silence is necessary, because the two persons playing do not see each other, nor can they play on one board. Each has a board marked on paper in his cell, and the moves are called off across the hall. It is the same with chess. Whistling concerts are indulged in now and then, but only when the mayor permits. All matters of etiquette and all points of law are passed upon by him.

William Spencer, the negro who killed Superintendent Macfarlane of the Goddard society, was a candidate for mayor, but he withdrew from the race when he learned that Patrick had the majority with him. It is said that the election was made unanimous.

### PRINCE CUPID'S NEW NAME

President Roosevelt Calls Hawaiian Delegate "Mr. Kuhio."

One of the most interesting figures in congress is the delegate from Hawaii, Prince Cupid, says the Atlanta Journal. His real name is Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalaniana'ole. He acquired the title "Cupid" while at school in San Francisco, and now he is to be officially called out of his name again because the president cannot pronounce his appellation. He is to be known in official circles as Mr. Kuhio.

Mr. Kuhio is accompanied everywhere he goes by a secretary. He has also a "personal secretary" and several other personages in his suite. He dresses well, wears his straight black hair in a pompadour, and his fierce black mustache is forever waxed brilliantly. He is about six feet tall and has a fine physique, erect and athletic. Mr. Kuhio is light brown in color and would be taken anywhere for a wealthy Mexican. His hair is red neckties—real flaming red of the most aggressive shade.

William Haywood, who was the last consul of the United States at Honolulu and who now represents the Planters' association of Hawaii, recently called on the president to arrange for the presentation of the new delegate.

"I shall not call him Prince Cupid," Mr. Roosevelt declared, "and I cannot pronounce his last name. I never would be able to remember it, anyhow. Can't we cut it off somewhere and make it simpler?"

Mr. Haywood conferred with Prince Cupid's advisers and after a lengthy debate Mr. Kuhio was evolved from the troublesome cognomen. Mr. Haywood returned to the White House with the abbreviated title, which proved acceptable to Mr. Roosevelt. Hereafter all invitations to the delegate from Hawaii will be addressed simply to Mr. Kuhio.

### Pet Dogs' Hotel.

A recent fad in the fashionable world of London is a hotel for pet dogs. This establishment has been started by Mrs. Chan-Toon in a dainty house in Belgrave. Mrs. Chan-Toon a year or so ago owned the Dogs' Toilet club in Bond street.

### Odd View of the Sun.

At the First Baptist church of Washington, Ind., the other night the Rev. W. A. Freeman declared that hell is situated in the dark spots of the sun and that the bright part of the luminary forms heaven.

## ONE MILLION DOLLARS FOR A GOOD STOMACH

Mr. Rockefeller's Offer Should Be a Warning To Every Man and Woman.

The newspapers and medical journals recently have had much to say relative to John D. Rockefeller's offer of a million dollars for a new stomach.

This great multi-millionaire was too busy to worry about the condition of his stomach. He allowed his dyspepsia to run from bad to worse until in the end it became incurable. His misfortune serves as a warning to others.

Everyone who suffers with dyspepsia for a few years will give everything he owns for a new stomach.

There are twenty million men and women suffering with dyspepsia—twenty million men and women whose stomachs are wearing out.

There are no new stomachs for sale at any price.

We offer these sufferers the next best thing. We guarantee to make their old stomachs almost as good as new.

Dyspepsia is caused by an abnormal state of the gastric juices. There is one element missing. The absence of this destroys the function of the gastric fluids. They lose their power to digest food.

We are now able to supply the missing element—to restore to the gastric juices their digestive power, and to make the stomach strong and well.

We know that **Red Cross Dyspepsia Tablets** will positively and permanently cure. We want you to try them and we will return your money if you are not more than satisfied with the result.

Price 35 cents. Only at our store, or by mail.

## Red Cross Pharmacy

### THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Electrical Display to Mark Opening of New Structure.

The opening of the new East river bridge on Dec. 19 will incidentally furnish New Yorkers with an opportunity to witness one of the most gigantic electric light displays ever seen in New York city. With the setting of the sun on that day will be brought into dazzling relief a veritable bridge of fire more than a mile in length, its cables and towers, stringpieces, spans and anchorages traced in electric light bulbs. Suspended between the towers on both the New York and Brooklyn ends will glitter enormous stars and the coat of arms of the city of New York, while in the center of the bridge, where the cables meet, two immense American flags traced in colored lights will be installed.

These flags, one on the up stream and one on the down stream side of the structure, will be twenty-five feet in height and 100 feet long and will contain each about 2,000 lamps properly colored so as to bring out perfectly the red, white and blue of Old Glory. The only colored lights that will be used are those for these flags and the coat of arms, all other lights being frosted.

The contract for these electric light decorations for the opening of the new structure embodies the largest installation for decorations that have ever been undertaken in the country. There will be in use 20,000 bulbs of eight candle power each. The electricity required to illuminate the bridge on this occasion will require a dynamo capacity of nearly 1,000 horsepower. There will be nearly twenty miles of wire used in the work, and the bridge of fire will be visible from as far distant as the spectator can find a vantage point within several counties.

The East river will be further lit up on that occasion by one of the largest and most elaborate displays of fireworks ever seen in New York, which will continue for more than two hours. The chief figure of this exhibition will be a set piece, representing Niagara falls. This will be 1,000 feet wide, and the fall will be from the roadway of the span to the river itself, a distance of nearly 140 feet. Topping this structure and shown above the main cables at the same time will be five pictures in fire of prominent men. One will be of the late Andrew H. Green, "Father of Greater New York."

### Four Rabbits at One Shot.

A company of East St. Louis ninjas, consisting of A. G. Schueter, Levi Baugh, Sr., Jeff Daniels and Harry Clem, returned recently from a hunting trip on Judge Robinson's farm near Columbia, Mo., says the St. Louis Republic. Friends of the quartet enjoyed game for two meals as a result of their trip. Mr. Schueter made the prize shot of the trip. He had just shot a rabbit when his dog chased up four more bunnies. "To keep from shooting the dog," Schueter had to slide step about ten feet, and then he fired a single barrel at them. The shot struck the rabbits at such an angle that all four toppled over dead. Jeff Daniels was hunting with Mr. Schueter at the time and vouched for the veracity of the story. "It was the most remarkable shot I ever witnessed," said Mr. Daniels.

### Miniver, a Child's Fur.

Miniver is the favorite fur for rich children, and one sees an endless array of miniver trimmed baby garments in Central park, New York. The fur is white and soft, and the cost is not great, says the New York Press. White fox is a finer fur, but is too expensive for general use. Miniver is known principally as the fur which peacocks of England use to trim coronation robes. It differs from ermine only in that the little black tails are absent.

### TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

## POWERS OF THERMIT.

German Savant's Demonstration of a Chemical Compound.

### HOW IT CAN BE USED INDUSTRIALLY

Professor Hans Goldschmidt Shows American Mechanical Engineers at Hoboken, N. J., That the Compound Will Quickly Fuse Metals Without Radiating Sensible Heat—Nonexplosive and Does Not Burn on a Stove.

Before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers the other afternoon in the assembly room of the Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken, N. J., Professor Hans Goldschmidt of Essen, Germany, described and demonstrated the remarkable powers of thermit in an illustrated lecture on aluminum thermit and their application to engineering and metallurgy, says the New York Times.

By aluminum thermit is meant the useful application of the heat generated by the burning of a compound composed of powdered aluminum and sesquioxide of iron. When fired by the application of a bit of magnesium tape, this compound burns fiercely, generating a heat equivalent to that of the electric arc. The oxygen to support this intense combustion is taken from the iron oxide, and the resulting products of the combustion are metallic iron and oxide of aluminum, or corundum. The fused combination is hot enough to burn a hole with clean edges through an iron plate of any thickness, according to the quantity of thermit burned, without heating the plate except at the point of perforation. The material is not explosive and if thrown upon a fire will not burn.

The industrial applications of thermit, some of which were demonstrated on the platform, were extremely interesting. Rails and pipes were united very quickly, and the unions were as good, judging from samples which had been placed, as the body of the metal. The joining of masses of iron by means of thermit is scarcely welding and might be more appropriately designated fusion.

Probably the most important of these processes is the one by which a continuous rail of equal conductivity, a necessity of modern electric railway construction, is obtained very quickly and cheaply. This union may be effected after the trolley track or third rail is in position and is much less expensive than adequate bonding. Third rail welding is now in operation on some twenty miles of electric railway in Paris, also on two electric railways connecting Berlin with its suburbs. Results of great interest to the engineer have also been attained with thermit in such difficult operations as mending the broken sternpost of an ocean liner, the Sevilla; repairing the broken driving wheel of a locomotive, welding a broken crank shaft on a Rhine steamer, correcting the defects of large steel castings and preventing the formation of pipes in steel ingots.

The operations with which the lecture of Professor Goldschmidt were illustrated were very brilliant and beautiful and gave results with astonishing rapidity. One of the most surprising of these was the fusing of a quality of nickel ore in a crucible in about one minute, giving a button of pure nickel of several pounds weight. There was no sensible heat radiated in these operations, and the assistant who managed the experiments did not even with his collar.

It was a matter of interest that these operations, requiring temperatures which can only be estimated for the reason that no pyrometer could measure them, could be conducted on a wooden platform with no other protection than some loose bricks laid side by side and covered with a sprinkling of sand. It was also a matter of curiosity that the operator, after pouring from a ladle the mixture of fused iron and corundum, could take in his naked hands the vessel in which this fusion had just been effected and turn its glowing mouth to the audience to show the intense incandescence of its interior.

### Ingenious Foot Warmer.

There is an inventive genius in the general land office at Washington who has missed his vocation, says the New York Tribune. He ought to be in the patent office, across the street. The genius is an old soldier and suffers—at least he used to—from cold feet. Unable, because of the protests of his fellow clerks, to keep the office at a temperature above 80 degrees, he has made a neat little nest for his "foot-les" out of old newspapers. A desk blotter forms a radiator and protects his eyes from the light, while nestled among his toes he has two fifty candle power electric globes, which on chilly days he keeps constantly lighted. These are connected with the electric light wires. The ingenious foot warmer is recommended as a sure preventive for any variety of chilly pedal extremities save those which haunt the poker table.

### A Children's Theater.

Certain practical men in the amusement business in New York are thinking seriously of starting a children's theater, says the correspondent of the Pittsburgh Dispatch. They think that to a child a play like the London pantomimes, founded on "Alice in Wonderland," "Mother Goose's Ditties" and the "Arabian Nights," is infinitely more attractive than one with an elaborate plot. The design is to have afternoon performances and to engage amateur talent in part. Simple drama may follow the pantomimes. The development of the idea will depend upon the encouragement received.



## A \$3.00 Pair of Glasses For \$1.00.

The Edward E. Dammers Company, Eye-sight Specialists, of 169 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I., is composed of the most skilled opticians that can be found. They operate sixty-three branches and have their own factory which enables them to furnish the most complicated glasses at greatly reduced prices.

They make a special offer for this visit of a 20 year 14kt. Gold Filled frame which sells regularly at \$3.00 for \$1.00.

Are you a sufferer from Sick Headaches, Nervous Prostration, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Nausea, Forgetfulness, Insomnia, Mental Exhaustion, Twitching of the muscles of the face or eyes, Car Sickness, Sleeplessness, Styes, Thickened Eyelids, Red and Inflamed Eyes, Inability to see objects in the distance clearly, Double Vision, or in reading does the print seem to run together? Is your child dull and behind its classmates at school, or cross-eyed?

The majority of physicians recognize that these troubles are caused by "Eye Strain" and can only be cured by properly adjusted glasses.

Their eye-examination consists of the most modern and scientific methods, including all the latest instruments which enable them to tell positively your eye troubles. No guess work. We know we give satisfaction, as we have over 100,000 pleased customers in New England who are sending their friends to us. We can show you thousands of unsolicited testimonials from prominent people in all sections of New England.

Frame Fitter's Service Free. Examination Free.

Edward E. Dammers and His Assistants Will Be at the Parlors of the City Hotel, Barre, FRIDAY, DEC. 11. ONE DAY ONLY. HOURS, 9 A.M. UNTIL 4 P.M.

Sugar Plant. A plant that yields a sugar twenty times as sweet as ordinary cane or beet sugar is found in South America. Its scientific name is Eupatorium reban-dum. It is an herb that grows eight to twelve inches high, and its saccharine matter is not fermentable.

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